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PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Study on the impact on children of armed conflict

Progress report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/157 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Protection of children affected by armed conflicts". In the resolution, the Assembly expressed grave concern about the tragic situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts; urged all Member States to continue seeking comprehensive improvement of the situation with appropriate and concrete measures; and requested bodies and organizations of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to cooperate in order to ensure more effective action in addressing the problem of children affected by armed conflicts.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert, working in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to undertake a comprehensive study of the question, including the participation of children in armed conflict, as well as the relevance and adequacy of existing standards and to make specific recommendations on ways and means of preventing children from being affected by armed conflicts and of improving the protection of children in armed conflicts and on measures to ensure effective protection of these children, including from indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially anti-personnel mines, and to promote their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, in particular measures to ensure proper medical care and adequate nutrition, taking into account the recommendations by the World Conference on Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Assembly requested Member States and United Nations bodies and

organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to contribute to the study. The Assembly also requested that a progress report on the study be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session. Ms. Graca Machel of Mozambique was appointed to undertake the study in question.

II. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

3. In 1993 alone, estimates suggest that more than 32 major and 15 minor conflicts were fought across the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe. Children are not only the unfortunate victims of war, they have increasingly become the specific targets of those fighting, in direct violation of international rules governing the conduct of hostilities. Furthermore, their participation in armed conflict has led them to become the perpetrators as well as the victims of atrocities. The study on the impact of armed conflict on children, the first of its kind in the history of the United Nations, will seek to promote not only awareness but also effective implementation of the rights of children, in particular those guaranteed under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. This international instrument has already been ratified by 166 States. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the study will make recommendations to the international community for action in the following areas:

(a) The relevance and adequacy of existing standards;

(b) The reinforcement of preventive measures;

(c) The protection of children in situations of armed conflict, including protection against the impact of the indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially anti-personnel land-mines;

(d) The promotion of physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration.

III. METHOD OF WORKING

4. The expert will be working in close collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF and will be based at the UNICEF field office in Johannesburg. It is hoped that full-time professional and administrative assistance will be provided jointly by UNICEF and the Centre. The study will seek the guidance and advice of a group of eminent persons made up of individuals of international repute and integrity drawn from every geographic region and representing a wide diversity of political, religious and cultural backgrounds, who will provide conceptual and practical content to the study as well as act as public advocates for its work. The study will also seek the counsel of a technical advisory group composed of men and women with recognized international expertise in the four areas to be studied and in the welfare of children in general, who will ensure that the study will benefit from the highest standards of accuracy and

professionalism. Both groups are expected to meet at least three times over the course of the study.

5. In order to ensure the coordinated response of the major international bodies representing the rights of children in armed conflict, an inter-agency task force will also meet regularly at Geneva. Participants will include representatives from the Centre for Human Rights, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ICRC, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO. An opportunity to participate will also be given to representatives of non-governmental organizations.

6. Wide-ranging consultations at regional level are also envisaged. Such consultations will be organized in collaboration with the Inter-agency Task Force, the regional economic commissions and other international agencies and non-governmental organizations. National institutions, ministries of health and social welfare, human rights organizations, the media, religious organizations, independent experts and eminent leaders within civil society will be closely consulted in the elaboration of the study. Military authorities will also be consulted in conjunction with Governments, particularly with regard to the application of international humanitarian and human rights law and the reinforcement of preventive measures.

7. Extensive consultations will also be undertaken at the national level, incorporating field visits and case-studies, and will involve non-governmental organizations, youth and community organizations, religious groups, agencies, national institutions and other interested parties. Countries selected for field visits in each region will be those that have experienced armed conflict or are still in the throes of such conflict. Consideration will be given to programmes designed to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children within their families and communities. Testimony will be taken from women and children regarding possible violations of their human rights in war and conflict situations. The study will also look at the impact of violence on children and youth and draw upon the experiences of countries that are still dealing with the long-term consequences of armed conflict.

IV. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

8. Work on the study began in August 1994. In view of its broad scope and complexity, the study is expected to take approximately two years to complete, with a final report to be presented to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. An interim report on progress will be presented to the Assembly at its fiftieth session. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 48/157, the Commission on Human Rights will be provided with progress reports at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions.

9. As indicated in paragraph 4 above, funding from United Nations resources will be required to support the expert during the course of the study. Resources will also be required for the meetings of eminent persons and the

Technical Advisory group, the travel of the expert to such meetings and to various regions and countries, and for other purposes. The expert, in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF, and with their combined assistance, feels confident that sufficient support will be provided to achieve the goals of the study.

V. CONCLUSIONS

10. The study on the impact on children of armed conflict will seek to give new coherence and fresh impetus to the efforts of the international community to protect children and children's rights from the pernicious effects of armed conflicts. Inputs from the international, regional and national spheres will be combined to form a comprehensive appraisal of the needs of children and will make specific recommendations for action to the national, regional and international communities to enable them to respond more effectively to those needs. The Secretary-General calls upon the members of the United Nations to provide the expert with all necessary assistance to ensure the realization of those objectives.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its decision 48/464 A of 23 December 1993, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $24,000,000 gross ($23,500,000 net) for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994. By the same decision, the Assembly decided to assess the amount of $22,876,600 gross ($22,400,000 net) among Member States for the same period.

2. In its decision 48/464 B of 5 April 1994, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994 in an amount of $23,714,000 gross ($22,949,000 net) based on the pro rata share of the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

3. By its resolution 48/254 of 26 May 1994, the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $71,142,000 gross ($68,847,000 net), for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1994, inclusive of the commitment authority of $24,000,000 gross ($23,500,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994 and $23,714,000 gross ($22,949,000 net) for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994, authorized under General Assembly decisions 48/464 A and B, respectively. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided further to assess the additional amount of $48,265,400 gross ($46,447,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1994, taking into account the amount of $22,876,600 gross ($22,400,000 net) already assessed on Member States in accordance with its decision 48/464 A.

4. By the same resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $11,857,000 gross ($11,474,500 net) per month for a period up to six months beginning 1 August 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 July 1994, and to assess that amount on Member States.

5. The Security Council, by its resolution 938 (1994) of 28 July 1994, extended the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of six months, until 31 January 1995.

II. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

6. As of 31 October 1994, the total amount of $2,369.7 million had been appropriated for UNIFIL for the period from the inception of the Force on 19 March 1978 to 31 January 1995. Assessed contributions received for the same period amounted to $2,179.2 million. The outstanding balance of $235.2 million includes an amount of $19.6 million transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A of 10 December 1991, leaving an amount due of $215.6 million, as indicated in the status of contributions as at 31 October 1994. A tabular presentation is given below.

Status of contributions for UNIFIL as of 31 October 1994

(Millions of United States dollars)

		19 March 1978 to 31 January 1995
(a)	Resources	
	Amounts appropriated	2 369.7
	Additional commitment authority	71.1
	Total	2 440.8
(b)	Amount assessed	
	Applied credits	
	Staff assessment and other income	(24.3)
	Unencumbered balance	(2.1)
	Net amount assessed	2 414.4
(c)	Payments received	(2 179.2)
(d)	Balance due of assessments	235.2

III. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

7. In paragraph 20 of its resolution 48/254, the General Assembly renewed its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNIFIL both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. No voluntary contributions have been received for the period under review. The Government of Switzerland has continued to make air ambulance service available to UNIFIL for the repatriation of those wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties, as required. However, this service was not utilized by UNIFIL during the period from 1 February to 31 October 1994.

8. Member States were also invited to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979. As at 31 October 1994, voluntary contributions totalling some $11.2 million had been received from Governments. Of this amount, some $1.4 million was received during the financial period under review from the Government of Switzerland.

IV. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 1994 TO 31 JANUARY 1995

9. Annex I to the present report sets out, by budget-line item, the apportionment of the resources provided to UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995, as well as the revised apportionment consisting of expenditure and projected obligations for this period. Savings are anticipated under military personnel costs as a result of actual and proposed reductions in troop strength as follows: Nepalese contingent (51 troops in September 1994); and French contingent (180 troops: 30 in September 1994 and an additional 150 by 31 December 1994). There is an estimated unencumbered balance in the amount of $1,120,000. Supplementary information providing detailed descriptions under each line item is provided in annex II.

V. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 FEBRUARY 1995 TO 31 JANUARY 1996

10. The costs of UNIFIL for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1995 are estimated at $11,234,500 gross ($10,870,830 net) per month, based on an average Force strength of 5,015 troops. The estimate is summarized in annex III, with supplementary information provided in annex IV.

11. The cost estimate for the 12-month period amounting to $134,814,000 gross ($130,450,000 net) reflects a decrease of $7,470,000 gross ($7,244,000 net) from the appropriation of $142,284,000 gross ($137,694,000 net) for the current financial period. The decrease is due mainly to a reduction in the average troop strength from 5,250 to 5,015, as well as the replacement of 26 international civilian staff by the same number of local staff in accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 48/254.

VI. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

12. Troops have been provided to UNIFIL by the Governments of Canada, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal and Sweden. Of these, nine have continued to provide troops to UNIFIL: Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Poland.

13. As a result of the withholding of assessed contributions or delays in the payment of assessed contributions by certain Member States, UNIFIL has been unable to meet its obligations on a current basis or in full, particularly those due to the troop-contributing countries.

14. At the present time, monthly reimbursement to Governments is being made at the initial rate of $750 per person for pay and allowances for troops as part of the approved rate of $988 per person per month. In addition, reimbursements have not been made to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of the supplementary payment for specialists and for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment, including ammunition, except on those occasions

when payments of arrears of assessed contributions are received. Full reimbursement has been made to troop-contributing Governments only up to the period ending 31 July 1993.

15. As of 31 October 1994, the estimated amounts due to former and current troop-contributing States for troop costs are as follows:

		Millions of United States dollars rounded
(a)	Pay and allowances	19.7
(b)	Allowance for specialists	3.0
(c)	Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment	5.5
	Total	28.2

In addition, an amount of $7.7 million is due as reimbursement to Governments for contingent-owned equipment for the period ending 31 December 1993.

VII. COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

16. In paragraph 27 of the report of the ACABQ, 1/ the Committee concurred in the Secretary-General's proposal to enter the surplus balance of $5,769,036 for the 12-month period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992 into the Suspense Account. The General Assembly, in paragraph 18 of its resolution 48/254, decided to postpone action on the surplus balance in the Suspense Account as referred to in paragraph 17 of the resolution. The audited financial statement shows a surplus balance of $5,780,416, which represents an increase of $11,380 from the previously reported amount.

17. In the light of the high level of outstanding contributions and the inability of UNIFIL to meet its obligations on a current basis, and since there has been no improvement in the payment of assessed contributions, it is not feasible to recommend any reduction in the surplus balance of the UNIFIL Suspense Account. Moreover, it is proposed to maintain in the Suspense Account the surplus balance of $5,780,416 for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992 and the amount of $12,198,044 for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 if further progress in the timely payment of the Force's obligations is to be achieved. These surplus balances represent the excess of income over expenditure, although the term "income" includes uncollected assessed contributions.

VIII. COMMENTS ON PARAGRAPH 17 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 48/254

18. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 48/254, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report comments on the feasibility of a gradual reduction of the surplus balance, taking into account the financial situation of the Force, the status of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and the views expressed by Member States.

19. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979, suspended the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of those amounts which otherwise would have to be surrendered, and directed that these be held in suspense pending a further decision by the Assembly. The amount currently held in a suspense account for the period through 31 January 1992 is $90.5 million.

20. It may further be recalled that the Assembly, by its resolution 36/116 A of 10 December 1981, decided to transfer to a special account the balance of the assessed contributions of $19.6 million due from a Member State.

21. Annex XI shows the surplus balance held in suspense, as well as the cash balance, and projected requirements through 31 January 1995, the end of the current mandate period.

22. As shown in annex XI, the surplus balance held in a suspense account amounts to $90.5 million. After adjusting for the amount of $19.6 million transferred to a special account, the net surplus balance will amount to $70.9 million. As indicated in paragraph 6 above, outstanding assessed contributions as at 31 October 1994 amounted to some $235.2 million.

23. The total indebtedness of UNIFIL through 31 January 1995 amounts to $207.7 million, consisting of unliquidated obligations for the periods prior to 1 February 1994 ($32.2 million), accounts payable ($46.5 million) and projected expenditures, including unliquidated obligations for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995 ($129.0 million). The available cash balance in the UNIFIL special account as at 25 October 1994 was some $30.2 million.

24. In the light of the foregoing and in spite of the amounts held in suspense, starting with General Assembly resolution 34/9 E, the financial burden on troop contributors has not so far been alleviated owing to the high level of outstanding contributions. Accordingly, it is the view of the Secretary-General that it is not feasible at this time to reduce the amount being held in suspense.

IX. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-NINTH SESSION

25. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in connection with the past and future financing of UNIFIL is as follows:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $71,142,000 gross ($68,847,000 net) authorized and assessed under the terms of paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 48/254 for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995;

(b) With regard to the period after 31 January 1995, commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $11,234,500 gross ($10,870,830 net) for the maintenance of the Force and for the assessment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNIFIL beyond that date;

(c) A decision to credit to Member States the amount of the unencumbered balance of appropriations of $1,120,000 for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995 against their assessments in respect of future mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council;

(d) A decision on the surplus balances of $5,780,416 covering the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992 and $12,198,044 for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 as indicated in paragraph 17 above. It is recommended that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4, 5.2 (b) and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended temporarily and that these amounts be held in suspense pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979, until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

Notes

1/ A/48/905.

ANNEX I

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Financial performance report for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers	-	-	-
(b) Military contingents			
Standard troop cost reimbursement	64 955	64 314	641
Welfare	875	875	-
Rations	8 278	8 173	105
Daily allowance	2 465	2 454	11
Travel and subsistence allowance	379	287	92
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	8 100	7 078	1 022
Clothing and equipment allowance	4 432	4 375	57
Subtotal	89 484	87 556	1 928
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel			
Contingent-owned equipment	640	640	-
Death and disability compensation	1 000	1 000	-
Subtotal	1 640	1 640	-
Total, line 1	91 124	89 196	1 928

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
2. Civilian personnel costs			
(a) Civilian police	-	-	-
(b) International and local staff			
International staff salaries	9 207	8 899	308
Local staff salaries	2 461	2 461	-
Consultants	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	2 159	2 159	-
Overtime	66	66	-
Common staff costs	8 808	8 387	421
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-
Travel to and from the mission area	-	-	-
Other travel costs	110	130	(20)
Subtotal	22 811	22 102	709
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-
Total, line 2	22 811	22 102	709
3. Premises/accommodation			
Rental of premises	111	111	-
Maintenance supplies	652	652	-
Maintenance services	200	200	-
Utilities	157	174	(17)
Construction/prefabricated buildings	1 183	1 166	17
Alterations and renovations to premises	-	-	-
Total, line 3	2 303	2 303	-

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
4. Infrastructure repairs			
Upgrading roads	-	-	-
5. Transport operations			
Purchase of vehicles	2 492	1 841	651
Rental of vehicles	-	-	-
Workshop equipment	180	180	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	3 913	5 170	(1 257)
Petrol, oil and lubricants	2 613	2 613	-
Vehicle insurance	375	600	(225)
Total, line 5	9 573	10 404	(831)
6. Air operations			
(a) Helicopter operations			
Hire/charter costs	1 140	1 140	-
Aviation fuel and lubricants	64	112	(48)
Positioning/de-positioning costs	-	-	-
Resupply flights	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	-	-	-
Liability insurance	204	204	-
Subtotal	1 408	1 456	(48)
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-	-	-
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-
(d) Other air operations costs	-	-	-
Total, line 6	1 408	1 456	(48)
7. Naval operations	-	-	-

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
8. Communications			
(a) Complementary communication			
Communications equipment	824	824	-
Spare parts and supplies	490	490	-
Workshop and test equipment	55	55	-
Commercial communication	243	258	(15)
Subtotal	1 612	1 627	(15)
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-
Total, line 8	1 612	1 627	(15)
9. Other equipment			
Office furniture and equipment	45	75	(30)
Data-processing equipment	345	345	-
Generators	148	148	-
Observation equipment	650	950	(300)
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	25	25	-
Accommodation equipment	185	185	-
Miscellaneous equipment	112	174	(62)
Field defence equipment	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	1 226	1 226	-
Water purification equipment	-	-	-
Total, line 9	2 736	3 128	(392)
10. Supplies and services			
(a) Miscellaneous services			
Audit services	47	47	-
Contractual services	426	582	(156)
Data-processing services	-	-	-
Security services	33	93	(60)
Medical treatment and services	100	175	(75)

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
Claims and adjustments	-	-	-
Miscellaneous other services	108	108	-
Official hospitality	-	-	-
. Subtotal	714	1 005	(291)
(b) Miscellaneous supplies			
Stationery and office supplies	260	260	-
Medical supplies	410	410	-
Sanitation and cleaning materials	80	80	-
Subscriptions	36	36	-
Electrical supplies	-	-	-
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-
Uniforms, clothing and accoutrement	758	758	-
Field defence stores	400	400	-
Operational maps	-	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	700	700	-
Subtotal	2 644	2 644	-
Total, line 10	3 358	3 649	(291)
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes	-	-	-
13. Training programmes	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-
16. Freight and cartage			
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-
Military airlifts	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	600	600	-
17. Integrated Management Information System	250	250	-

	Apportionment	Estimated expenditure	Savings/ (overruns)
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	1 939	1 879	60
19. Staff assessment	4 570	4 335	235
Gross total, lines 1-19	142 284	140 929	1 355
20. Income			
Staff assessment	(4 570)	(4 335)	(235)
Other	(20)	(20)	-
Subtotal	(4 590)	(4 355)	(235)
Net total, lines 1-20	137 694	136 574	1 120
21. Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-	-
Total resources	137 694	136 574	1 120

ANNEX II

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Financial performance report for the period from
1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995

Supplementary information

(United States dollars)

		Savings/ (overruns)
1.	Military personnel costs	1 928 000
(a)	Military observers	-
(b)	Military contingents	1 928 000

The estimated savings resulted from lower requirements under the following budget-line items: standard troop cost reimbursement ($641,000), owing to the reductions in troop strength (81 persons in September 1994 from the French and Nepalese contingents and 150 persons from the French contingent by 31 December 1994); rations ($105,000), caused by the favourable exchange rate for the United Kingdom pound and reductions in troop strength; daily allowance ($11,000), also a result of reductions in troop strength; travel of military personnel ($92,000), owing to the discontinuance of travel and subsistence allowance in Tyre and Beirut effective 20 June 1994; rotation of contingents ($1,022,000), because of the reversed rotation schedule; and clothing and equipment allowance ($57,000), also attributable to reductions in troop strength.

(c)	Other costs pertaining to military personnel	-

The amounts allocated for contingent-owned equipment and death and disability compensation have been fully obligated to cover potential claims.

2.	Civilian personnel costs	709 000
(a)	Civilian police	-

No provision was made under this heading.

(b)	International and local staff	709 000

Projected savings under international staff salaries ($308,000) and common staff costs ($421,000) resulted from the high vacancy rate in the Professional category. The cost estimate was based on an anticipated overall vacancy rate of 5 per cent.

Additional requirements under other travel costs ($20,000) resulted from the travel of Headquarters personnel to the mission area for the installation of new computer equipment and for training of UNIFIL staff on new data-processing equipment programmes.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation ..... -

The projected over-expenditure under utilities ($17,000), owing to the increase in the unit cost of water charges for both UNIFIL headquarters and the areas of operations, was offset completely by savings under construction/ prefabricated buildings ($17,000) that resulted from the cancellation of the purchase of rubhalls, which were acquired from ex-United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) stock.

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

5. Transport operations ..... (831 000)

Estimated savings under this heading were due to the lower requirement for the purchase of vehicles ($651,000), as a result of the cancellation of the purchase of 25 vehicles, made possible by obtaining 25 ex-United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) vehicles. These savings were partially offset by the over-expenditure under: spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($1,257,000), attributable to the non-allocation of funds for the refurbishment of 14 armoured personnel carriers; and vehicle insurance ($225,000), owing to the higher than anticipated cost of vehicle insurance and for covering the shortfall in the account for the prior period which had to be carried forward to the current budget period.

6. Air operations ..... (48 000)

Over-expenditure under aviation fuel and lubricants was due to additional hours flown owing to operational requirements as well as training flights.

7. Naval operations ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

8. Communications ..... (15 000)

(a) Complementary communication ..... (15 000)

Over-expenditure under commercial communications resulted from the higher than anticipated cost of telephone and pouch charges.

(b) Main trunking contract ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

9. Other equipment ..... (392 000)

Over-expenditure under this heading ($392,000) comprised the following: office furniture and equipment ($30,000), owing to the purchase of a heavy-duty photocopier for the Reproduction Centre, which is used for military and civilian personnel reproduction purposes; observation equipment ($300,000), owing to the required purchase of night vision equipment; miscellaneous equipment ($62,000), owing to the unanticipated purchase and installation costs of bush fire-fighting equipment which would be fitted when needed on the Italian helicopters, as well as the purchase of four 50-calibre, heavy machine-guns to be mounted on armoured personnel carriers which were contributed by the Swedish contingent.

10. Supplies and services ..... (291 000)

The projected over-expenditure under this heading was a result of higher requirements for security services ($60,000); contractual services ($156,000) as a result of the increased hourly rates of various contractors and additional contractual services required for sewage and garbage disposal; and medical treatment and services ($75,000), owing to the higher than anticipated number of military personnel requiring specialized medical treatment which could not be furnished by facilities within the mission.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

12. Public information programmes ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

13. Training programmes ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... -

No provision was made under this heading.

16. Freight and cartage ..... -

The authorized amount was sufficient to cover the costs under this item.

17. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

The amount authorized has been fully utilized.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations 60 000

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/226 C of 29 July 1994, a savings of $60,000 under this heading reflects the application of the 8.5 per cent rate to the actual expenditure for civilian staff expenses.

19. Staff assessment 235 000

The savings under this heading was attributable to the high vacancy rate for the Professional category, as reflected in annex VIII.

ANNEX III

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Cost estimate for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
1.	Military personnel costs			
	(a) Military observers	-	-	-
	(b) Military contingents			
	Standard troop cost reimbursement	64 750	64 314	61 840
	Welfare	875	875	841
	Rations	8 273	8 173	8 112
	Daily allowance	2 562	2 454	2 355
	Travel and subsistence allowance	400	287	176
	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	7 069	7 087	7 577
	Clothing and equipment allowance	4 410	4 375	4 234
	Subtotal	88 339	87 556	85 135
	(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel			
	Contingent-owned equipment	1 201	640	510
	Death and disability compensation	1 000	1 000	1 000
	Subtotal	2 201	1 640	1 510
	Total, line 1	90 540	89 196	86 645

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
2.	Civilian personnel costs			
	(a) Civilian police	-	-	-
	(b) International and local staff			
	International staff salaries	7 110	8 899	8 186
	Local staff salaries	2 718	2 461	2 803
	Consultants	-	-	-
	General temporary assistance	2 303	2 159	2 159
	Overtime	66	66	66
	Common staff costs	7 471	8 387	8 387
	Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-
	Travel to and from the mission area	-	-	-
	Other travel costs	177	130	110
	Subtotal	19 845	22 102	21 711
	(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-
	(d) United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-
	(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-
	(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-
	Total, line 2	19 845	22 102	21 711
3.	Premises/accommodation			
	Rental of premises	192	111	114
	Maintenance supplies	1 300	652	652
	Maintenance services	450	200	207
	Utilities	157	174	174

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
	Construction/prefabricated buildings	3 282	1 166	1 066
	Alterations and renovations to premises	-	-	-
	Total, line 3	5 381	2 303	2 213
4.	Infrastructure repairs			
	Upgrading roads	-	-	-
5.	Transport operations			
	Purchase of vehicles	4 477	1 841	1 754
	Rental of vehicles	-	-	-
	Workshop equipment	363	180	250
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	4 293	5 170	4 017
	Petrol, oil and lubricants	2 540	2 613	2 305
	Vehicle insurance	375	600	410
	Total, line 5	12 048	10 404	8 736
6.	Air operations			
	(a) Helicopter operations			
	Hire/charter costs	2 938	1 140	1 140
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	64	112	84
	Positioning/de-positioning costs	-	..	-
	Resupply flights	-	-	-
	Painting/preparation	-	-	-
	Liability insurance	255	204	184
	Subtotal	3 257	1 456	1 408
	(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-	-	-
	(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-
	(d) Other air operations costs	-	-	-
	Total, line 6	3 257	1 456	1 408

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
7.	Naval operations	-	-	-
8.	Communications			
	(a) Complementary communication			
	Communications equipment	773	824	668
	Spare parts and supplies	664	490	480
	Workshop and test equipment	98	55	75
	Commercial communication	305	258	245
	Subtotal	1 840	1 627	1 468
	(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-
	Total, line 8	1 840	1 627	1 468
9.	Other equipment			
	Office furniture and equipment	260	75	60
	Data-processing equipment	308	345	-
	Generators	437	148	435
	Observation equipment	166	950	460
	Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-
	Medical and dental equipment	75	25	43
	Accommodation equipment	185	185	185
	Miscellaneous equipment	252	174	112
	Field defence equipment	-	-	-
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	1 280	1 226	1 181
	Water purification equipment	-	-	-
	Total, line 9	2 963	3 128	2 476
10.	Supplies and services			
	(a) Miscellaneous services			
	Audit services	47	47	47
	Contractual services	464	582	426
	Data-processing services	-	-	-

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
	Security services	36	93	36
	Medical treatment and services	100	175	100
	Claims and adjustments	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous other services	130	108	110
	Official hospitality	-	-	-
	Subtotal	777	1 005	719
(b)	Miscellaneous supplies			
	Stationery and office supplies	261	260	255
	Medical supplies	410	410	410
	Sanitation and cleaning materials	80	80	80
	Subscriptions	50	36	34
	Electrical supplies	-	-	-
	Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-
	Uniforms, clothing and accoutrement	810	758	758
	Field defence stores	416	400	352
	Operational maps	-	-	-
	Quartermaster and general stores	700	700	700
	Subtotal	2 727	2 644	2 589
	Total, line 10	3 504	3 649	3 308
11.	Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-
12.	Public information programmes	-	-	-
13.	Training programmes	-	-	-
14.	Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-
15.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-

		Expenditure 1993/94	Estimated expenditure 1994/95	Cost estimate 1995/96
16.	Freight and cartage			
	Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-
	Military airlifts	-	-	-
	Commercial freight and cartage	600	600	600
17.	Integrated Management Information System	360	250	60
18.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	1 668	1 879	1 845
19.	Staff assessment	3 343	4 335	4 344
	Total, lines 1-19	145 349	140 929	134 814
20.	Income			
	Staff assessment	(3 343)	(4 335)	(4 344)
	Other	(22)	(20)	(20)
	Subtotal	(3 365)	(4 335)	(4 364)
	Net total, lines 1-20	141 984	136 574	130 450
21.	Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-	-
	Total resources	141 984	136 574	130 450

ANNEX IV

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Cost estimate for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996

Supplementary information

(United States dollars)

I. COST PARAMETERS

These estimates were based, where applicable, on the cost parameters indicated below.

A. Military personnel costs

The cost estimate provides for a troop strength of 5,015 throughout the 12-month period, consisting of 4,403 infantry, 568 logistics personnel and 44 helicopter crew, including ground personnel.

B. Civilian staff costs

The estimate provides for a total civilian establishment of 524 posts, comprising 159 at the international level (20 Professional and above, 50 General Service and 89 Field Service), 214 at the local level and 151 under general temporary assistance, as indicated in annex V.

Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment; they are based on standard rates for New York and include a 5 per cent vacancy factor. The salaries of locally recruited staff are also estimated at net cost and are based on local salary scales applicable to the mission area.

C. Transport operations

The estimate for spare parts, repairs and maintenance is based on a total vehicle establishment of 1,056.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military contingents

(i) Standard troop cost reimbursement 61 840 000

Provision is made for the payment of troop costs to troop-contributing Governments in respect of pay and allowances at the standard rate of $988 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary rate of $291 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (25 per cent of logistics and 10 per cent of other personnel). This estimate is based on an average troop strength of 5,015, plus a provision of 0.5 per cent for rotation overlap.

(ii) Welfare 841 000

Provision is made to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month period of service ($738,000). This estimate also provides for the purchase of recreational and sports supplies and equipment, rental of films, and the purchase of newspapers and magazines ($103,000).

(iii) Rations 8 112 000

This estimate provides for feeding military members of the Force as well as those members of the civilian staff who are assigned to posts where mess facilities must be provided. Rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales. The estimate is based on an average of 5,015 troops. The estimate also covers the cost of composite rations in case of emergency.

(iv) Daily allowance 2 355 000

A daily allowance for incidental expenses is paid to all military personnel at a rate of $1.28 per person per day, payable in local currency. This estimate is based on an average strength of 5,015 during the period (365 days) and includes a rotation overlap provision of 0.5 per cent.

(v) Travel and subsistence allowance 176 000

Provision is made for payment of subsistence allowances to military personnel who are assigned to a duty station where United Nations accommodation and/or mess facilities are not available ($92,000) and who are on duty travel within the mission area ($84,000), including

travel of air crew, regular supply transport trips, inspection visits and travel of staff officers.

(vi) Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops 7 577 000

Provision is made under this heading for the cost of rotating contingents upon completion of their tour of duty of approximately six months' duration and for the cost of repatriating individual members of the Force, for medical, compassionate or other reasons. This estimate includes the cost of chartered aircraft, as well as bus transport between ports of arrival/departure, baggage service and ground handling charges.

(vii) Clothing and equipment allowance 4 234 000

This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their troops at the standard rate of $65 per person per month for personal clothing, gear and equipment plus $5 per person per month for personal weapons and ammunition. This estimate is based on an average troop strength of 5,015 and includes a provision of 0.5 per cent for the rotation overlap.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel

(i) Contingent-owned equipment 510 000

This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations. The estimated cost is based on the approved general guidelines, which provide for payment over a period of 4 years or a period of 10 years. After full payment has been made, the ownership of an item vests in the United Nations unless otherwise agreed upon for specific items.

(ii) Death and disability compensation 1 000 000

This estimate provides for the reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments of payments made by them under national legislation and/or regulations for death, injury, disability or illness of members of the Force attributable to service with UNIFIL.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) International and local staff

A total of 26 international posts (1 Professional, 15 General Service, and 10 Field Service posts) will be abolished and replaced by the same number of local staff posts. The overall staffing establishment of UNIFIL is shown in annex V, B.

(i) International staff salaries 8 186 000

Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated on the basis of the standard cost rates referred to in section I, B above. The calculations are based on a total of 159 posts and incorporate a 5 per cent vacancy factor.

(ii) Local staff salaries 2 803 000

The cost of 214 local-level posts is calculated on the basis of the local salary scales referred to in section I, B above.

(iii) Consultants ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) General temporary assistance 2 159 000

The cost of the equivalent of 151 local-level posts is calculated on the basis of the local salary scales referred to in section I, B above.

(v) Overtime 66 000

The proposed amount would provide approximately 7,000 hours of overtime.

(vi) Common staff costs 8 387 000

Common staff costs include estimates for dependency, installation, mobility and hardship allowances, contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the medical insurance plan, rental subsidy, home leave and family visit travel, education grant, education grant travel, assignment and repatriation grants and representation allowance.

(vii) Mission subsistence allowance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(viii) Travel to and from the mission area ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ix) Other travel costs 110 000

This estimate provides for the travel of the Force Commander and other UNIFIL personnel and/or New York staff to UNIFIL for periodic consultations and for travel within the mission area.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation

(i) Rental of premises 114 000

This estimate includes $78,000 for rented space in Beirut (offices, conference rooms and transit facilities for visiting officials and accommodation for all military personnel assigned to Beirut); $23,400 for accommodation for military personnel in Netanya ($8,400) and for the reporting and evacuation centre/duty office in Nahariya ($15,000); and $10,100 for accommodation for military personnel in Metulla (a border-crossing point used by UNIFIL soldiers); and $2,500 for the vehicle maintenance garage in Tibnin.

(ii) Maintenance supplies 652 000

This estimate provides supplies for the UNIFIL area of operations and its headquarters as follows: electrical maintenance supplies such as distribution cables, electrical panels, perimeter lights, electrical wiring, lights, sockets and switches ($150,000); supplies for self-help projects ($235,000) (routine self-help maintenance repair and alteration of premises), to include timber, aluminum, corrugated sheets, copper pipes, plumbing materials, tiles, floor coverings, plywood, doors, windows and locks; spare parts for prefabricated buildings ($200,000); and supplies for the chlorination system ($41,000), the repair of the UNIFIL house elevator ($1,000) and the sewage system and treatment plant ($25,000).

(iii) Maintenance services 207 000

This provides for the cost of contractual maintenance of battalion accommodation ($87,000), road system ($70,000) and sewerage system ($50,000) in the area of operations.

(iv) Utilities 174 000

The proposed amount will provide for the cost of water supplied to UNIFIL headquarters and to contingents ($146,000) and for electricity ($28,000).

(v) Construction/prefabricated buildings 1 066 000

Provision is made for the following construction projects:

(1) Construction of a drainage system ($4,400);

Erection of two ablution units at $11,000 each ($22,000);

(2) Replacement of prefabricated housing units and field kitchen units as follows:

41 prefabricated housing units will be replaced by 12 prefabricated units and 29 solid buildings ($340,000);

26 prefabricated housing units will be replaced by 4 prefabricated units and 22 solid buildings ($130,000);

14 prefabricated field kitchen units will be replaced by 3 prefabricated units and 11 solid buildings ($80,000).

(3) Refurbishment of existing facilities in Camp Shamrock to accommodate the heavy machinery of the Polish Engineering Company, including the construction of a new heavy vehicle workshop ($10,000), a heavy vehicle parking area ($8,000), a petrol, oil and lubrication station ($20,000), storage for explosives and ammunition ($15,000), and other improvements ($136,600);

(4) Self-help construction projects ($300,000), including the construction of firing positions, solid ablution units, shelters and septic tanks; and replacement of prefabricated bases.

(vi) Alterations and renovations to premises ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

5. Transport operations

(i) Purchase of vehicles 1 754 000

It is proposed that a total of 19 vehicles be acquired to replace units already condemned or worn out.

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Truck, cargo light	5	50 000	250 000
Bus, medium	1	35 000	35 000
Truck, ambulance	1	40 000	40 000
Truck, cargo heavy	6	100 000	600 000
Forklift	2	35 000	70 000
Truck, dump	1	80 000	80 000
Truck, refrigerator	1	70 000	70 000
Truck, crane	1	60 000	60 000
Truck, recovery	1	320 000	320 000
	19		1 525 000
Freight (15 per cent)			229 000
Total			1 754 000

(ii) Rental of vehicles ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Workshop equipment 250 000

The provision under this heading will permit the acquisition of the proper range of tools and equipment for the efficient maintenance of vehicles.

(iv) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 4 017 000

The proposed amount would provide $938,000 for 782 general purpose vehicles at an estimated annual rate of $1,200 per vehicle, and $1,507,000 for 274 military-pattern vehicles at an annual estimated rate of $5,500 per vehicle. The estimate would also provide for the refurbishment of 10 armoured personnel carriers in Finland at a total cost of $1,122,000. In addition, five armoured personnel carriers will be refurbished in the UNIFIL workshop at a cost of $90,000 per vehicle ($450,000).

(v) Petrol, oil and lubricants 2 305 000

Provision is made under this heading for the purchase of petroleum, oil and lubricants based on current prices and on actual experience as follows:

Commodity	Consumption (litres)	Cost per 1,000 litres	Total
Petrol-benzine	941 920	178.36	168 000
Diesel fuel	9 604 860	197.40	1 896 000
Kerosene	560 080	199.97	112 000
Lubricant	40 062	3.22	129 000
Total			2 305 000

(vi) Vehicle insurance 410 000

This estimate provides for the cost of third-party liability insurance to cover the 1,056 motor vehicles.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations 1 408 000

This estimate includes provisions for the cost of the rental of four helicopters from the Government of Italy ($1,140,000). The primary function of the helicopter wing is patrol and reconnaissance flights over the mission area, particularly where the establishment of observations posts or travel by surface is difficult. Other purposes include coastal patrol, medical evacuation, and search and rescue operations.

It is estimated that 435,600 litres of fuel will be required at a cost of $192.60 per 1,000 litres ($84,000). The cost of third-party liability insurance is estimated at $184,000.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Other air operations costs ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

7. Naval operations ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communication

(i) Communications equipment 668 000

This estimate covers the cost of purchases of civilian and military-type communications equipment required by the Force and covers all replacement items and essential additional equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Civilian-type equipment			
Mobile radios	20	450	9 000
Portable radio	10	500	5 000
Solar panels	10	750	7 500
Mobile radio VHF	80	450	36 000
Repeater VHF	10	2 000	20 000
Portable radio VHF	40	500	20 000
Pager VHF	20	250	5 000
UHF radio link (digital)	1	50 000	50 000
UHF mux (digital)	48	(package)	60 000
UPS station	1	(package)	10 000
Telephone set	150	50	7 500
Micronet message switch	400	80	32 000
PABX update	1	90 000	90 000
Military-type equipment			
Tactical radio	30	3 333	100 000
RF amplifiers	20	3 600	72 000
Masts	10	500	5 000
Battery chargers	2	750	1 500
Antennae	35	714	25 000
Loudspeakers	25	400	10 000
Battery chargers	18	750	13 500
Public address	4	500	2 000
			581 000
Plus: Freight (15 per cent)			87 000
Total			668 000

(ii) Spare parts and supplies 480 000

This estimate provides for supplies and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of the UNIFIL communications system. The civilian communications network includes spare parts for commercial-pattern radio and telephone equipment, batteries, control and intercom cables, antenna cables and connectors, tower and mast components, satellite spares, miscellaneous supplies and telephone cables ($270,000). The military communications network includes spare parts for military-pattern radio equipment and intercom systems for armoured personnel carriers, telephone cables/poles, and batteries ($210,000).

(iii) Workshop and test equipment 75 000

Included under this heading is the cost of communications test equipment such as frequency counter ($10,000), complete tool boxes ($10,000), line test equipment ($8,000) multimeter ($2,500), mobile radio test sets ($32,000) RF power meters ($5,000) and tool kits ($500). Also, included is a provision for freight costs of $7,000.

(iv) Commercial communication 245 000

Provision is made for cable and telex charges ($4,000), rental of telephone lines and charges for local and long-distance calls ($140,000), rental of post office boxes ($1,000) and pouch services ($15,000). The proportional share for UNIFIL in the rental for a satellite transponder ($85,000) is also included.

(b) Main trunking contract ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

9. Other equipment

(i) Office furniture and equipment 60 000

This estimate covers the purchase of the office furniture and equipment needed as replacements for items that are either worn out or damaged beyond repair listed below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Chairs with arms	50	90	4 500
Chairs with arms	50	130	6 500
Chairs, office padded	50	130	6 500
Chairs, typist	12	80	960
Chairs, various	300	18	5 400
Desk pedestal double	31	150	4 650
Desk typist	12	100	1 200
Cabinets, filing	40	175	7 000
Office metal cupboard	27	153	4 131
Fax machine (Canon 450)	3	3 500	10 500
Desk calculators	10	50	500
			52 000
Freight cost (15 per cent)			8 000
Total			60 000

(ii) Data-processing equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Generators 435 000

Provision is made for the cost of replacing generators which are 10-16 years old.

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Generator, light	2	1 000	2 000
Generator, 8-11 KVA	18	8 100	145 800
Generator, 12-19 KVA	2	8 500	17 000
Generator, 20-26 KVA	19	9 100	172 900
Generator, 27-36 KVA	4	10 100	40 400
			378 000
Plus: Freight (15 per cent)			57 000
Total			435 000

(iv) Observation equipment 460 000

This estimate provides for the acquisition of the following observation equipment:

Type	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
Thermal image system	10	15 000	150 000
Binoculars, day vision 7x5	35	220	7 700
Binoculars, day vision 20x120	10	5 500	55 000
Streamlight	28	200	5 600
Searchlight	19	1 000	19 000
Floodlight	100	45	4 500
Binoculars, night vision	30	5 275	158 250
			400 000
Plus: Freight (15 per cent)			60 000
Total			460 000

(v) Petrol tank plus metering equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Medical and dental equipment 43 000

Provision is made for the purchase of the following equipment:

Equipment	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
Sterilizer, small, table	2	2 000	4 000
Anaesthetic apparatus	1	12 000	12 000
Defibrillator	1	7 500	7 500
Ventilation aid manual	5	700	3 500
Electrocardiograph, small	1	2 000	2 000
Laboratory centrifuge	1	1 500	1 500
Distiller	1	5 000	5 000
Wheel cart	2	750	1 500
			37 000
Plus: Freight (15 per cent)			6 000
Total			43 000

(vii) Accommodation equipment 185 000

Provision is made for the local purchase of accommodation and mess equipment to replace worn-out or damaged items such as tables, chairs, kitchen sinks and work tables, wardrobes, vegetable-cutting machine, bread slicer, freezers, electric fans, ovens, gas cookers, electric hotplates, dishwashing machines, meat slicers, meat saws and mincers, toasters, juice dispensers, coffee urns and coffee makers, food mixers, ice-cube machine, frying pans, food containers, deep fryers and shelving units.

(viii) Miscellaneous equipment 112 000

Provision is made for the replacement of worn-out miscellaneous equipment not listed elsewhere, consisting of hand-held mine detectors ($30,000), fire-fighting equipment ($30,000), engineering tools and equipment ($7,000), and air-conditioning equipment ($45,000).

(ix) Field defence equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(x) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 1 181 000

Provision is made for the purchase of spare parts for equipment not covered elsewhere, and includes spare parts, repairs and maintenance for the following: data-processing equipment ($10,000), office machines ($15,000), electronic equipment ($30,000), generators ($400,000), air-conditioners ($50,000), walk-in freezers ($40,000), alternators ($25,000), radiators ($35,000), overhaul of crew-assisted weapons and maintenance of mine searchers ($40,000), fire-fighting equipment, ($50,000), observation equipment ($50,000), medical equipment ($20,000) and other miscellaneous equipment ($396,000). Estimated freight costs of $20,000 are included.

(xi) Water purification equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services 47 000

This estimate covers the cost of external audit services.

(ii) Contractual services 426 000

Provision is made for the following services: laundry and dry-cleaning ($184,000); tailoring ($40,000); haircutting ($30,000); cleaning services ($36,000); interpretation and translation services ($60,000); cleaning and emptying cesspits at UNIFIL headquarters and in the area of operations ($60,000); and other contractual services ($16,000).

(iii) Data-processing services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Security services 36 000

Provision is made for the required security services relating to UNIFIL vehicles maintained in a parking-lot located close to the border of Israel and Lebanon.

(v) Medical treatment and services 100 000

Provision is made for medical care and treatment of sick and injured military personnel and for emergency dental care of troops at outside facilities when treatment cannot be furnished by the Force's established medical and dental facilities.

(vi) Claims and adjustments ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Miscellaneous other services 110 000

Included under this heading is the required provision for postage of personal mail for the troops ($72,000) and the cost of veterinary services for 30 patrol dogs and other services ($38,000).

(viii) Official hospitality ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies 255 000

This estimate covers the cost of stationery, envelopes, registry and reproduction supplies, teleprinter paper and tape, data-processing paper, ribbons, correcting tapes and other miscellaneous items.

(ii) Medical supplies 410 000

This estimate provides for a wide range of medical and dental supplies required by the Force, including medical supplies ($205,000), laboratory supplies ($50,000), dental supplies ($45,000), and surgical and dressing materials ($110,000).

(iii) Sanitation and cleaning materials 80 000

Provision is made for the cost of cleaning detergents, scouring powder, steel wool, brushes, fly paper and insecticides, chlorinated lime, mops, sponges, rags, liquid soap, garbage cans, buckets, basins and other miscellaneous cleaning materials.

(iv) Subscriptions 34 000

Provision is made for the cost of magazines, newspapers and other reading materials.

(v) Electrical supplies ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Uniforms, clothing and accoutrement 758 000

Provision is made for uniforms that military personnel retain on rotation ($404,000); winter clothing, including sleeping bags, parka winter jackets, combat winter trousers, rubber boots, rain suits and other items, issued to military units which are not equipped from their national sources ($125,000); uniforms needed for hygiene or safety purposes by military personnel and local civilian employees on specialized jobs ($30,000); fragmentation jackets and covers needed for reasons of safety ($150,000); and field service and fire brigade uniforms ($49,000).

(viii) Field defence stores 352 000

This estimate provides for concertina wire, barbed wire, binding wire, fence posts, sandbags, explosives, portable shelters, observation towers, T-wall elements, gabions, chain-link fence, concrete blocks, stones for gabions, chain link and binding wire and security fencing gates.

(ix) Operational maps ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(x) Quartermaster and general stores 700 000

This estimate covers the cost of refilling fire extinguishers, photographic supplies, packing and packaging supplies, oxygen and acetylene refills, freon gas, butagas for cooking, assorted gas cylinders, kitchen items (cookery, cutlery), paper products, mosquito netting, mattresses including covers, pillows, blankets, bedsheets, garbage bags, tablecloths (plastic and paper), plastic jerrycans, curtains, field toilets, and other miscellaneous supplies.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

12. Public information programmes ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

13. Training programmes ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

16. Freight and cartage

(i) Transport of contingent-owned equipment ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Military airlifts ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

(iii) Commercial freight and cartage 600 000

This estimate provides for the cost of shipping and handling of supplies and equipment for which no provision has been made elsewhere. The provision includes freight costs for diplomatic pouches.

17. Integrated Management Information System 60 000

Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1995 financing of the Integrated Management Information System.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations 1 845 000

In accordance with the methodology for the funding of posts authorized in support of peace-keeping operations, provision is made in the amount of $1,845,000, representing 8.5 per cent of the total civilian staff salaries and common staff costs and travel, as indicated under item 2 (b) above.

19. Staff assessment 4 344 000

Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget-line item 2 (b), entitled "International and local staff". Accordingly, the estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

20. Income

(i) Staff assessment ..... (4 344 000)

The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget-line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNIFIL budget.

(ii) Other income ..... (20 000)

Included under this heading is the estimated income to be derived from sales of obsolete or surplus equipment and stores.

21. Voluntary contributions in kind ..... -

No provision is required under this heading.

ANNEX V

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

A. Authorized current and proposed military strength

Contingent	Authorized average strength 1994/1995	Proposed average strength 1995/1996
Fiji	650	651
Finnish	520	524
French	441	261
Ghanaian	789	788
Irish	677	677
Italian	49	44
Nepalese	723	672
Norwegian	832	831
Polish	569	567
Total	5 250	5 015

B. Current and proposed civilian staffing table

Grade	Number of posts 1994/1995	Increase (decrease)	Number of posts proposed 1995/1996
Professional category and above			
ASG	1	-	1
D-1	2	-	2
P-5	4	-	4
P-4	4	-	4
P-3	5	-	5
P-2/1	5	(1)	4
Total	21	(1)	20
General Service category			
Other level	65	(15)	50
Other categories			
Field Service	99	(10)	89
Local staff	188	26	214
General temporary assistance	151	-	151
Total	503	1	504
Grand total	524	-	524

ANNEX VI

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Civilian staff and related costs for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of persons	Annual standard costs			Estimated total cost		
		Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment
ASG	1	117.8	46.8	48.0	117.8	46.8	48.0
D-1	2	98.1	38.9	37.3	196.2	77.8	74.6
P-5	4	89.7	35.6	32.8	358.8	142.4	131.2
P-4	4	77.7	30.8	26.5	310.8	123.2	106.0
P-3	5	64.4	25.6	19.7	322.0	128.0	98.5
P-2	4	52.2	20.7	13.9	208.8	82.8	55.6
General Service	50	51.1	51.9	20.6	2 555.0	2 595.0	1 030.0
Field Service	89	51.1	51.9	20.6	4 547.9	4 619.1	1 833.4
Subtotal	159				8 617.3	7 815.1	377.3
Less: 5 per cent vacancy factor					(430.9)	(390.8)	(168.9)
Total					8 186.4	7 424.3	3 208.4
Local staff	214	13.1	4.5	3.4	2 803.4	963.0	727.6
General temporary assistance	151				2 159.3		407.7
Overtime					66.0		
Grand total	524				13 215.1	8 387.3	4 343.7

ANNEX VII

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

A. Distribution of military personnel by geographical location as at 31 July 1994

Location	Fiji Battalion	Finnish Battalion	French Logistics	Ghanaian Battalion	Irish Battalion	Italian Air	Nepalese Battalion	Norwegian Battalion	Polish Logistics	Total
Headquarters	57	22	26	31	73	41	24	44	429	747
Area of operations	594	496	296	665	585	-	696	602	-	3 934
Tyre	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	18
Beirut	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering company	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	130	206
Maintenance company	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	159	-	278
Total	651	518	441	784	658	42	720	809	565	5 188
Authorized strength	650	520	441	789	677	49	723	832	569	5 250

B. Distribution of civilian personnel by geographical location as at 31 July 1994

	HQ Naqoura	Beirut	Tyre	Totals
International civilian staff				
Force Commander's Office	7	-	-	7
Chief Administrative Officer	8	-	-	8
Personnel Section	9	-	-	9
Communications Section	36	-	-	36
Finance Section	14	-	-	14
Transport Section	30	-	-	30
Procurement	23	1	-	24
General Services	22	-	-	22
Civilian Engineering Section	35	-	-	35
Military support - Battalion	-	-	-	-
Total	184	1	-	185
Local staff				
Force Commander's Office	-	-	1	1
Chief Administrative Officer	2	-	-	2
Personnel Section	3	-	-	3
Communications Section	13	-	-	13
Finance Section	4	-	-	4
Transport Section	44	-	-	44
Procurement	6	9	-	15
General Services	35	-	-	35
Civilian Engineering Section	54	-	-	54
Military Support - Battalion	17	-	-	17
Total	178	9	1	188
General temporary assistance				
Force Commander's Office	-	-	1	1
Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	-
Personnel Section	-	-	-	-

/...

	HQ Naqoura	Beirut	Tyre	Totals
Communications Section	16	-	-	16
Finance Section	3	-	-	3
Transport Section	23	-	-	23
Procurement	3	2	-	5
General Services	18	-	-	18
Civilian Engineering Section	17	-	-	17
Military support - Battalion	68	-	-	68
Total	148	2	1	151
Grand total	510	12	2	524

ANNEX VIII

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995

Grade	Author-ized	28 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.	31 May	30 June	31 July	31 Aug.	30 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.	31 Jan.	Average
		1994											1995	
Civilian personnel														
Professional category and above														
ASG	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P-5	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
P-4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
P-3	5	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
P-2/1	5	9	9	8	8	7	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Subtotal	21	17	18	18	18	15	16	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Vacancy rate (percentage)		19%	14%	14%	14%	29%	24%	19%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
General Service and other categories														
Field Service	99	115	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	100
General Service (PL) a/	65	65	65	65	65	61	60	59	65	65	65	65	65	64
Subtotal	164	180	164	164	164	160	159	158	164	164	164	164	164	164
Vacancy rate (percentage)		-10%	-	-	-	2%	3%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total, international staff	185	197	182	182	182	175	175	175	182	182	182	182	182	182
Vacancy rate (percentage)		-6%	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

/...

Grade	Author-ized	28 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.	31 May	30 June	31 July	31 Aug.	30 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.	31 Jan.	Average
		1994											1995	
Local staff	188	188	200	197	197	189	188	191	188	188	188	188	188	191
Vacancy rate (percentage)		-	-6%	-5%	-5%	-1%	-	-2%	-	-	-	-	-	-2%
Total, civilian staff	373	385	382	379	379	364	363	366	370	370	370	370	370	372
Vacancy rate (percentage)		-3%	-2%	-2%	-2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Military personnel														
Military contingents	S 250	S 244	S 192	S 234	S 262	S 238	S 188	S 218	S 176	S 176	S 176	S 176	S 070	S 196
Vacancy rate (percentage)		0%	1%	0%	-0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%

a/ PL = Primary level.

ANNEX IX

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Current and proposed transport equipment

	Current establishment as at 31 Jan. 1995	Increase (decrease)	Proposed establishment from 1 Feb. 1995
Car, light	84	(13)	71
Car, medium/heavy	9	-	9
Jeep, light 4x4	309	(23)	286
Jeep, medium 4x4	41	(8)	33
Bus, light	34	(4)	30
Bus, medium	25	(3)	22
Truck, patrol	151	(22)	129
Truck, cargo light	46	(6)	40
Truck, ambulance	17	6	23
Bus, heavy	5	2	7
Truck, cargo medium	52	20	72
Truck, cargo heavy	99	(21)	78
Truck, crane	6	-	6
Truck, dump	18	(6)	12
Truck, fuel	18	-	18
Truck, mobile workshop	6	(2)	4
Truck, refrigerator	13	-	13
Truck, water	38	(3)	35
Truck, recovery	18	(1)	17
Truck, tractor	13	(1)	12
Truck, sewage	7	(5)	2
Truck, garbage	1	-	1
Truck, fire	11	(7)	4
Truck, miscellaneous	9	(3)	6

	Current establishment as at 31 Jan. 1995	Increase (decrease)	Proposed establishment from 1 Feb. 1995
Truck, excavator	8	-	8
Bulldozer	5	(2)	3
Front-end loader	14	(8)	6
Road grader scraper	1	-	1
Vibrator roller	1	-	1
Mine clearer	1	(1)	-
Forklift	24	-	24
Armoured vehicles	86	(3)	83
Total	1 170	(114)	1 056

ANNEX X

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

A. Distribution of vehicles and engineering equipment by geographical location as at 31 July 1994

	Head-quarters	Force mobile reserve	Fiji Battal-ion	Finnish Battal-ion	French Logis-tics	Ghanaian Battal-ion	Ghanaian Engineering Company	Head-quarters Company	Irish Battal-ion	Italian Air	Military Police Company	Nepalese Battal-ion	Norwegian Battal-ion	Norwegian Maintenance Company	Polish Medical Company	Polish Battal-ion	Polish Engineering Company	Total
General purpose vehicles																		
Car, light	64	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	-	1	84
Car, medium/heavy	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Jeep, light 4 x 4	60	11	23	24	34	20	4	2	29	2	11	20	30	10	3	10	16	309
Jeep, medium 4 x 4	28	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	41
Bus, light	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	34
Bus, medium	6	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	10	25
Bus, heavy	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Truck, patrol	2	5	24	6	14	18	5	-	21	-	-	18	26	3	-	4	5	151
Truck, cargo light	27	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	46
Truck, cargo medium	-	-	3	16	-	5	1	-	6	-	-	4	10	2	-	2	3	52
Truck, cargo heavy	7	1	7	4	3	10	1	-	6	-	-	6	10	3	-	1	38	99
Subtotal	218	20	61	54	60	57	12	8	67	7	20	52	85	24	9	20	81	855
Special purpose vehicles																		
Truck, ambulance	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	2	-	17
Truck, crane	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Truck, dump	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	18
Truck, fuel	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	18
Truck, mobile workshop	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
Truck, refrigerator	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	13
Truck, water	2	2	5	5	-	5	1	-	5	-	-	5	4	2	-	2	-	38
Truck, recovery	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	1	-	18
Truck, tractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	13
Truck, sewage	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Truck, garbage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Truck, fire	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	11
Truck, miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	1	2	9
Subtotal	14	6	12	12	7	12	3	-	12	8	-	12	17	12	5	15	29	175
Engineering equipment																		
Truck, excavator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Bulldozer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Front-end loader	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	14
Road grader/scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vibrator roller		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mine clearer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forklift	4	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	8	24
Subtotal	4	-	2	2	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	4	-	21	9	54
Armoured vehicles	-	11	5	16	10	10	-	-	14	-	-	5	11	-	-	2	2	86
Total	236	37	80	84	81	81	14	8	95	15	20	71	115	40	14	58	121	1 170

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B. Distribution of generators, computers and prefabricated buildings by geographical location as at 31 July 1994

	Headquarters	Fiji Battalion	Finnish Battalion	French Logistics	Ghanaian Battalion	Irish Battalion	Italian Air	Nepalese Battalion	Polish Logistics	Engineering Company	Norwegian Battalion	Maintenance Company	Force mobile reserve	Tyre Logistics	Beirut	Operations Lab.	Polish Medical Company	Total
Generators																		
0-3.9 KVA	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	9
4.0-7.0 KVA	10	29	5	2	16	25	-	39	3	-	14	73	-	-	-	-	3	219
8.0-11.0 KVA	1	10	8	1	4	9	-	7	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	58
12.0-19.0 KVA	-	2	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	14
20.0-26.0 KVA	-	7	12	-	6	5	-	4	-	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	58
27.0-36.0 KVA	-	8	7	-	4	5	-	3	2	-	7	9	-	1	-	-	-	46
950 KVA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
227 KVA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
200 KVA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
135 KVA	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
500 KVA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
170 KVA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
55 KVA	2	-	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
100 KVA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
140 KVA	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
6.28 KVA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
Data-processing equipment																		
Desktop computers	243	2	5	14	4	6	2	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	294
Laptop computers	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Servers	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Printers	225	2	7	8	4	6	2	2	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	273
Prefabricated buildings																		
Accommodation units	236	167	164	163	208	158	21	166	161	68	170	73	96	2	-	-	-	1 853
Ablution units	131	43	44	13	47	46	3	48	13	7	42	8	11	2	-	-	-	458
Kitchen/dining facilities	12	22	23	2	25	21	2	23	3	2	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	159

C. Distribution of communications and office equipment by geographical location as at 31 July 1994

	Headquarters	Fiji Battalion	Finnish Battalion	French Logistics	Ghanaian Battalion	Irish Battalion	Italian Air	Nepalese Battalion	Polish Logistics	Polish Engineering Company	Norwegian Battalion	Norwegian Maintenance Company	Force mobile reserve	Tyre Logistics	Beirut	Operations Lab.	Saida	Total
Communications equipment																		
VHF equipment																		
Repeaters	15	-	1	-	3	3	-	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	5	1	38
Base stations	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Mobile sets	611	19	13	30	18	23	5	20	63	2	21	12	22	2	11	-	-	872
Portable sets	372	29	23	13	29	28	5	32	3	-	26	5	3	-	3	-	-	571
Pagers	96	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
HF equipment																		
Mobile sets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HF transmitters	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
HF receivers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Satellite equipment																		
INTELSAT terminals	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Office equipment																		
Copiers, medium	74	2	3	5	3	2	3	3	6	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	3	114
Facsimile machines	31	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	47
Overhead projectors	16	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	25
Shredders	31	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	37
Typewriters, manual	42	26	5	9	22	22	9	4	2	-	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	156
Typewriters, electric	101	7	-	10	3	4	2	2	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	142

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ANNEX XI

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Surplus balance

(Millions of United States dollars)

1.	Surplus balance held in the Suspense Account		90.5
	Less: Transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A		19.6
	Net surplus balance		70.9
2.	Surplus proposed to be transferred into the Suspense Account		
	(a) 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992		5.8
	(b) 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993		12.2
	Total		18.0
3.	Requirements		
	(a) Unliquidated obligations for periods prior to 1 February 1994		32.2
	(b) Accounts payable		
	Member States	43.7	
	Others	2.8	
	Subtotal		46.5
	(c) Projected expenditures, including unliquidated obligations for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995		129.0
	Total requirements		207.7
4.	Cash balance as at 25 October 1994		30.2

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Agenda items 12, 38, 40 and 68

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Letter dated 4 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the Declaration of Casablanca adopted by the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 30 October to 1 November 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 38, 40 and 68.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative

94-43619 (E) 091194 111194 141194

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Annex

[Original: English]

DECLARATION OF CASABLANCA

1. At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and with the support and endorsement of Presidents Bill Clinton of the United States of America and Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation, the representatives of 61 countries and 1,114 business leaders from all regions of the world gathered for a Middle East/North Africa Summit in Casablanca from 30 October to 1 November 1994. The participants paid tribute to His Majesty, King Hassan II, in his capacity as President and host of the Conference, and praised his role in promoting dialogue and understanding between the parties to the Middle East conflict. They also expressed their appreciation to the Government and people of Morocco for their hospitality and efforts to ensure the success of the Summit.

2. The Summit leaders are united behind the vision that brought them to Casablanca, that of a comprehensive peace and a new partnership of business and Government dedicated to strengthening peace between Arabs and Israelis.

3. Governments and business leaders entered into this new partnership of a deeper understanding of their mutual dependence and common goals. Business leaders recognized that Governments should continue to forge peace agreements and create foundations and incentives for trade and investment. They further recognized the responsibility of the private sector to apply its new international influence to advance the diplomacy of peace in the Middle East and beyond. Governments affirmed the indispensability of the private sector in marshalling quickly adequate resources to demonstrate the tangible benefits of peace. Together, they pledged to show that business can do business and contribute to peace as well, and, indeed, to prove that profitability can contribute substantively to the economic scaffolding for a durable peace.

4. The Summit commended the historic political transformation of the region as a consequence of significant steps towards a just, lasting and comprehensive peace, based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), a process that began with the 1979 treaty between Egypt and Israel and was expanded dramatically by the Madrid peace conference three years ago. That process has borne fruit, and the recent signing of the treaty of peace between Israel and Jordan has given a new dimension to the process. The decisions of Morocco and Tunisia to establish, respectively, liaison offices and liaison channels with Israel constitutes another new positive development. These accomplishments and the next stages of accelerated movement towards a comprehensive peace in the region, including the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, need to be powerfully reinforced by solid economic growth and palpable improvement of the life and security of the people of this region. The Summit expressed a strong hope that they will be soon able to join the regional economic effort.

5. In this connection, the participants noted that the urgent need for economic development on the West Bank and Gaza Strip requires special attention from the international community, both public and private, in order to support the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Declaration of Principles and subsequent implementing agreements to enable the Palestinian people to participate on equal bases in regional development and cooperation. They stressed the equal importance of moving ahead on Jordanian-Israeli projects as well as on cooperative projects between Israel and Jordan in order to advance the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty.

6. The participants recognized the economic potential of the Middle East and North Africa and explored how best to accelerate the development of the region and overcome, as soon as possible, obstacles, including boycotts and all barriers to trade and investment. All agreed that there is a need to promote increased investment from inside and outside the region. They noted that such investment requires free movement of goods, capital and labour across the borders in accordance with market forces, technical cooperation based on mutual interest, openness to the international economy and appropriate institutions to promote economic interaction. They also noted that the free flow of ideas and increased dialogue, especially among the business communities in the region, will strengthen economic activity. In this context, the participants noted favourably the decision of the Gulf Cooperation Council regarding the lifting of the secondary and tertiary aspects of the boycott of Israel.

7. Based on the agreements between Israel and the PLO, it is important that the borders of the Palestinian territories be kept open for labour, tourism and trade to allow the Palestinian authority, in partnership with its neighbours, the opportunity to build a viable economy in peace.

8. The participants paid tribute to the multinational negotiations initiated in Moscow in 1992, which have significantly advanced the objectives of the peace process. The Governments represented at Casablanca will examine ways to enhance the role and activities of the multilateral negotiations, including examining regional institutions that address economic, humanitarian and security issues. The participants noted that the progress made in the peace process should go hand in hand with serious consideration of the socio-economic disparities in the region and requires that the idea of security in the region be addressed in all its dimensions: social, economic and political. In this context, they agreed that these issues need to be addressed within the framework of a global approach encompassing socio-economic dimensions, safety and welfare of individuals and nations of the region.

9. The participants recognized that there must be an ongoing process to translate the deliberations of Casablanca into concrete steps to advance the twin goals of peace and economic development and to institutionalize the new partnership between Governments and the business community. To this end:

(a) The Governments represented at Casablanca and private sector representatives stated their intention to take the following steps:

(i) Build the foundations for a Middle East and North Africa economic community, which implies, at a certain stage, the free flow of goods, capital and labour throughout the region;

(ii) Taking into account the recommendations of the regional parties during the meeting of the Subcommittee on Finances of the Regional Economic Development Working Group Monitoring Committee, the Casablanca Summit calls for a group of experts to examine the different options for funding mechanisms, including the creation of a Middle East and North African Development Bank. This group of experts will report on its progress and conclusions within six months in the light of the Summit following on from the Casablanca Conference. The funding mechanism would include appropriate bodies to promote dialogue on economic reform, regional cooperation, technical assistance and long-term development planning;

(iii) Establish a Regional Tourist Board to facilitate tourism and promote the Middle East and North Africa as a unique tourist attraction;

(iv) Encourage the establishment of a Private Sector Regional Chamber of Commerce and Business Council to facilitate intraregional trade relations. Such organizations will be instrumental in solidifying ties between the private and public sectors of the various economies;

(b) The participants also intend to create the following mechanisms to implement these understandings and embody the new public-private collaboration:

(i) A Steering Committee, comprising government representatives, including those represented in the Steering Committee of the multilateral group of the peace process, will be entrusted with the task of following up all issues arising out of the Summit and coordinating with existing multilateral structures such as the Regional Economic Development Working Group and other multilateral working groups. The Steering Committee will meet within one month following the Casablanca Summit to consider follow-up mechanisms. The Committee will consult widely and regularly with the private sector;

(ii) An Executive Secretariat to assist the Steering Committee, located in Morocco, will work for the enhancement of the new economic development pattern, thus contributing to the consolidation of global security in the region. The secretariat will assist in the organization of the Regional Chamber of Commerce and a Business Council. It will work to advance the public-private partnership by promoting projects, sharing data, promoting contacts and fostering private-sector investment in the region. The secretariat will assist in the implementation of the various bodies referred to in the present Declaration. The Steering Committee will be responsible for the funding arrangements, with the support of the private sector.

10. The participants welcomed the establishment of a Middle East/North Africa Economic Strategy Group by the Council on Foreign Relations. This private-sector group will recommend strategies for regional economic cooperation and ways to overcome obstacles to trade and private investment. It will operate in close association with the secretariat and submit its recommendations to the Steering Committee.

11. The participants also welcomed the intention of the world economic forum to form a business interaction group that will foster increased contacts and exchanges among business communities and submit its recommendations to the Steering Committee.

12. The participants in the Casablanca Summit pledged to transform this event into lasting institutional and individual ties that will provide a better life for the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa. They resolved that the collaboration of the public and private sectors that constituted the singularity of the Casablanca Summit will serve as a milestone in the historic destiny that is now playing itself out in the Middle East/North Africa region.

13. The participants expressed their appreciation to the Council on Foreign Relations and to the World Economic Forum for their substantive contribution to the organization of the Casablanca Summit.

14. The participants expressed their intention to meet again in Amman, Jordan, in the first half of 1995 for a second Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit, to be hosted by His Majesty King Hussein.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 November 1994 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your attention:

Israel, the occupying Power, has introduced certain measures dividing Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi in the city of Al-Khalil in the occupied Palestinian territory. Although those measures are portrayed by the Israeli Government as security measures for the purpose of decreasing tension, the fact of the matter remains that the measures are aimed at creating a new illegal de facto situation, attempting to establish Israeli rights with regard to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi.

The presence of the Israeli settlers is illegal, violating the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and several Security Council resolutions. Those settlers were brought there illegally, were maintained illegally, and should not be accorded any rights or privileges. Attempts to legitimize their presence should be opposed and condemned by the international community. Al-Khalil remains a Palestinian-Arab city and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi remains a Palestinian-Arab Islamic shrine, and their status should not be tampered with.

In addition, the Israeli measures mentioned above violate the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed on 13 September 1993 by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel (A/48/486-S/26560, annex).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 40 and 78, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to a new, recurring act of Serbian aggression against the Republic of Croatia. Yesterday evening, 6 November 1994, at approximately 1810 hours, Serbian paramilitary units from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina launched a combined missile and artillery attack against the Croatian city of Zupanja and its surroundings. The Bosnian Serbs used multiple rocket launchers and 155 mm howitzers. A total of 30 missiles and 4 artillery shells of various calibers were fired, causing considerable material damage in the city. The attack ceased only after 2100 hours.

I should also like to reiterate the statements from the previous letters (S/1994/960, S/1994/969, S/1994/982, S/1994/987, A/49/383-S/1994/1052, A/49/393-S/1994/1062 and S/1994/1213) addressing the same issue, in which my Government emphasized that it considers the continuation of the present situation as a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. The ongoing peace process and stability in the wider region are seriously jeopardized by such acts of aggression by the Bosnian Serbs, and this series of events must not be allowed to continue unabated.

I would kindly request distribution of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 148, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-43625 (E) 071194 081194

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 51
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from H.E. the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, dated 8 November 1994, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under item 51, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus

94-43701 (E) 091194 091194

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Annex

Letter dated 8 November 1994 from the President of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

I am addressing this letter to you at a time of great frustration and disappointment among the people of Cyprus regarding the failure of the informal meetings between Mr. Denktaş and myself to make progress. The people of Cyprus recognize your untiring efforts and appreciate your wish not to leave any stone unturned in the exercise of your good offices that might open the way to making progress towards the solution of the problem.

I feel, however, duty bound to inform you that the round of the five informal talks I had with Mr. Denktaş established beyond doubt two things: firstly, that the positions on the main issues postulated by Mr. Denktaş are in fact the policy of Turkey and, secondly, that neither Mr. Denktaş nor Turkey have the political will required for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Both Turkey and Mr. Denktaş reject all Security Council resolutions, including paragraph 2 of resolution 939 (1994) regarding a solution based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with a single indivisible sovereignty, and are adamant in their demand for recognition of separate sovereignty for the Federal State and separate sovereignty for each of the federated component units.

Both Turkey and Mr. Denktaş are adamant in rejecting that the Federal Republic of Cyprus can become a member of the European Union.

Equally, your definition of political equality is rejected both by Turkey and Mr. Denktaş and both are adamant in their demand for equal representation in the Federal Council of Ministers, consensus decisions and Presidency by rotation.

Finally both reject any amendment of the Treaties of Guaranty and Alliance, as concerns the guarantors and as concerns the "unilateral right of intervention". They also reject total demilitarization.

It is also clear that, despite my commitment to discuss and accept a solution within the parameters defined in Security Council resolutions and reaffirmed in paragraph 2 of resolution 939 (1994), neither Turkey nor Mr. Denktaş are willing to discuss and accept a solution within such parameters. It is, therefore, imperative that, in your report to the Security Council, responsibility for the failure to make progress should be attributed to Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership and that the Security Council should be asked to consider and adopt measures against the side that flouts its resolution.

Although I agree that Mr. Feissel should keep in contact with both sides, the purpose of such contacts should not be to prepare formal or informal meetings that are bound to fail. Progress can be made only if there is a change of attitude by Turkey on the main issues and in particular on the issues of sovereignty, accession of Cyprus to the European Union and demilitarization.

It is evident that, as long as Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership insist on rejecting the substance of a federal solution as defined in United Nations resolutions, no progress in any form of talks can be made. Under such circumstances, I feel that further discussion of the confidence-building measures cannot be productive and in essence becomes meaningless.

Finally, it is my firm conviction that the time has come to consider and adopt a fundamental new method of promoting a solution and, as such, I hold the view that an international conference is necessary.

(Signed) Glafcos CLERIDES
President of the Republic of Cyprus